

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN DELHI (ANALYZING THE NATURE, TIME, PLACE, AGE AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A RAPE VICTIM AND OFFENDER)

Tara Shanker Chaudhary

PhD Scholar, Centre for Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Abstract

Today global warming and climate change, natural hazards and disasters, environmental pollution and degradation, hunger and poverty, terrorism and wars etc are the biggest concern for the global community. I just want to add one more problem which is prevalent across all the societies irrespective of the level of their economic development- crime. I would like to call it a social disaster. It's a disaster which disrupts the functioning of the society. In recent years, news papers are full of brutal rape cases which show an alarming rise of rape in metros like Delhi. Currently Delhi is reporting 4 rape cases every day. Rape is a crime which questions over public security as well as public health. The present study is a content analysis of rape cases published in daily news. The aim of the study is to find out the place of crime, site of the crime, nature of the crime, age of the victim and offender and the relationship between victim and offender. A total of 298 rape cases were found in last three years of reporting. It was found that most of the victims were unmarried and below 18 years of age. In majority of the cases victim knew the perpetrator. 25 percent cases of rape were in form of gang rape which shows the brutality of the crime. More than 60 percent rape victims were found below 18 years of age and 75% rapists were known to the victim. 10% cases of rape were found as incest rape. Average age of victims is 17.5 years while average age of the rapists is found 31 years.

Keywords: Rape, rape victim, incest, perpetrator, NCRB, Delhi

Introduction

Many highly developed countries are suffering from very high rate of crimes, exceeding their ability to cope up with. Crime is an issue of social well being; it questions the very idea of human development; it's a matter of

public health. Crime against women has been a grave concern in all societies, be it an urban space or a rural. Sexual violence against women such as rape has many socio-cultural and psychological causes and impacts as well. Rape is a crime which is prevalent in all societies irrespective of their level of development. Rape would be most under-reported crime in India where fear, social stigma, family honour, chastity, character assassination, victim blaming is attached with rape. In spite of changes in the legislation, practice and procedure in the investigation, high profile coverage in the media, and support available to the victims, it is on the rise despite.

How rape is a social disaster?

- a) Be it any society (so called ‘developed’ or ‘backward’), rape is a rampant and cruel reality.
- b) Every space from very own home to neighbor, any public or private space rapes are prevalent.
- c) Whatever security, surveillance, judicial system, trial method, punishment provision is there crimes such as Rape are beyond deterrence i.e. like a disaster, sexual crimes are almost inimitable. Even countries like USA, Britain whose judicial system is considered one of the most efficient, quick shows very low conviction rate (below 10%) when crimes like rape are concerned.
- d) The recent data across the world shows that the incest rapes are increasing i.e. the very own family members are coming out to be rapists in many cases. And such cases are on rise. That’s why it becomes a social disaster. The average age of rape victim is going down.

The 16 December ‘Nirbhaya’²⁷ gang rape in December 2012 shook the conscience of the nation with unprecedented protests and drew the world attention. Again in August 2013 a similar brutal gang rape case in Mumbai happened. Recently the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon urged the Indian government to take action to protect women, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay called rape in India a national problem. The Government of India acted swiftly, modified laws after the Justice Verma Committee Recommendations²⁸ and had set up fast-track courts to deal with the crime. It is ironical that in spite of all these, the sexual assaults continue to rise though gender equality is provisioned in the constitution.

²⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Delhi_gang_rape

²⁸ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/resources/full-text-of-justice-vermas-report-pdf/article4339457.ece>

The English word rape is derived from Latin word *rapere*. Rape is violence and it is a life-threatening act in which fear and humiliation haunt the victim. It is not only an attack on the woman but also her family as well as community (Misra, 2008). Rape is a global crisis that is found in all socioeconomic groups or cultures (Irwin, & Rickert, 2005).

The statutory definition of the offence of “rape” is found under section 375. It reads thus:

“375. Rape.—A man is said to commit “rape” who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions:—

First.—Against her will.

Secondly.—Without her consent.

Thirdly.—With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly.—With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly.—With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

Sixthly.—With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Simply put, the offence of rape is “ravishment of a woman” without her consent or against her will by force, fear or fraud and also includes the “carnal knowledge” (penetration to any slightest degree) of a woman.

Literature Review

Studies related to crime against women are new and not much work has been done as far as India is concern. Violence against women does not need any particular place to occur and such an act, affects the victim's life always negatively. During the years 1975-80 women raised their voice against crime and in the beginning anti-rape struggle were initiated with great vigour. A horrifying case against a tribal girl in Mathura (1980) proved to be the starting point. Sylvana and Roy (1989) look at rape within the perspective of 'evolutionary biology'. According to Atray (1988), rape is the most blameworthy crime because it is not only a physical violence, but also an imposition upon women's mental, psychological and emotional sensitivities. She has also tried to look at their (victims) background.

The crime against women in India is perhaps more result of patriarchal structure than anywhere else. The male dominant society makes

women subordinate, inferior and dependent to men in all spheres of life. The view of women as sex object is so strong that a female of any age could be victim.

Sexual morality has double standards for men and women, the latter being subjected to strict norms.²⁹ The question as to whether rape against women is really increasing, or whether a false impression of greater incidence is created because it is being reported to a greater degree than before, is a debatable one. There is reason to believe that there is an increase in both incidence and reporting. At the same time, it must be emphasized that in spite of increased reporting and awareness, the proportion of reported crimes to total crimes remains very low. This is true of crimes such as rape or forced prostitution which stigmatize the victim, as also of domestic violence which is considered to be an internal family affair and a matter of family honour. The general tendency of women, thus, is to avoid reporting incidents of violence against them; in addition, pressure is often brought upon them to remain quiet (Meera Kosambi (1993)).³⁰

Studies show that increasing participation of women in work and politics (especially at the grass roots level) is making them more vulnerable to crime. The experience of Bhanwari Devi, the 'sathin' from Rajasthan, is a case in point. She was gang-raped for working against child marriage practiced by the upper castes in her village. Crimes against women have roots in the male dominated socio-economic, legal and political order (Atray³¹ 1988; Verma³² 1990; Nagla³³ 1993). Assaults on women are often visibly associated with their social status, their communal, ethnic and caste identities. Implicit in all this is the treatment of women as private property, to be protected by men of particular family, social, communal and caste groups (Kannabiran 1996³⁴; Dasgupta 1989³⁵; Desai and Krishnaraj 1987³⁶).

²⁹ Ravneet Kaur, Suneela Garg (2008), *Addressing Domestic Violence Against Women: An Unfinished Agenda* Indian Journal of Community Medicine, Vol. 33, Issue 2, April 2008

³⁰ Kosambi Meera (1993), 'violence against women: reports from India and Korea', Social and Human Sciences In Asia and the Pacific RUSHSAP Series of Monographs and Occasional Papers pp. 1-100)

³¹ Atray, J P (1988): Crimes against Women, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

³² Verma, Usha (1990): 'Crime against Women' in Sushma Sood (ed) Violence Against Women, Arihant Publishers, Jaipur.

³³ Nagla, B K (1993): 'Women as Victims of Crime: A Sociological Analysis' in C M Agarwal (ed), Dimensions of Indian Womanhood, Shri Almora Book, Almora.

³⁴ Kannabiran, Kalpana (1996): 'Rape and the Construction of Communal Identity' in Kumari Jayawardena and Malathi de Alwis (eds), Embodied Violence: Communalising Women's Sexuality in South Asia, Kali for Women, New Delhi.

³⁵ Dasgupta, Ashish (1989): 'Violence against Women: Case of Agrarian Section' in Niroj Sinha (ed), Women and Violence, Vikas, New Delhi.

³⁶ Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishnaraj (1987): 'Violence' in Neera Desai and Maithreyi Krishnaraj, Women and Society in India, Ajanta, Delhi.

Police records show that reported crimes have been rising. However, these data have so far not attracted the attention of scholars even for exploratory research, perhaps because of their seeming unreliability. Most of the studies have concluded that social factors are the most relevant cause for crime against women. Batria³⁷ feels that sociological set up of the society is more responsible for crime against women. According to him it is a result of attitude and disagrees with the often held opinion that women invite offenders by their provocative dress style.

Bhusan³⁸ in his study of Delhi finds that population density, literacy, schedule caste populations are not the cause for increase in level of crime but it is economic factors that determine the crime. But on the contrary, Madhurima found that apart from socio-economic reasons, it is the patriarchal set up of the society which legitimizes the crime against women.³⁹ At present the fragmented community characteristics led to community disorganization and hence unable to control crime (Shaw and Mckay 1942; Bursik 1988). Urban areas have low social capital and community sense so socio-spatial bonds are weak and along with anonymity it leads to a weak control over crimes.

According to some studies by US scholars Radzinowicz (1957)⁴⁰ and Amir (1971)⁴¹, majority of offenders and victims of rape come from same age group and offenders are mostly from lower occupational and lower social status. On the other hand Ahuja (1986)⁴² found that offenders and victims are often not from same age group. Victims are much younger than offenders and women from poorer economic status are at greater risk. Age is another important component which provides sufficient explanations to this theory. Most of the rape victims are of lower age group. Place of work as well act as a stimuli to crime.

Crime is closely related to *time* and *place*. Certain places are safe while some attract offenders. By and large, it has been seen that that public spaces are natural choices by offenders. Dark street corners and poor housing designs can invite more offenders. Spatial theories of crime mainly focus on the importance of the place. It suggest that the reason, where, when and why offenders commit crime. Traditionally home is considered as safe haven for women but now it's turning out to be scary hell. The offender always has some rationale and logical choices before committing crime which motivate

³⁷ Batria, Punam (1992), "Sex & Crime in India", Uppal Publication House, New Delhi

³⁸ Bhusan P.S. (1997), "Crime, Criminology and Society" Manish Publication

³⁹ Madurima (1996), "violence against women: Dynamics of conjugal relations", Gyan Pub house, new delhi

⁴⁰ Radzinowicz, L. (1957) Sexual Offences, MacMillan, London.

⁴¹ Amir, M. (1971) Patterns in Forcible Rapes University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

⁴² Ahuja, R. (1987) Crime against Woman, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

him such as ‘time’ like the time after sunset provides hiding opportunity so dark hours are suitable for crime. The Rational Choice Perspective explains it.

Crime Pattern Theory tries to explain that how criminality never misses the pattern i.e. it’s not the random phenomena. It expresses the concept of awareness of space. Every person has his personal awareness space which encourages the crime to occur again and again. Awareness space is also connected to societal aspects. For example it is seen that most of the crimes against women are committed by well known persons.

The home is the primary site where boys and girls learn how to view themselves and treat each other, and therefore efforts to reduce gender-based abuse must focus first on the home.⁴³

Deterrence variables like probabilities of being arrested and convicted determine the expected returns from crime (Becker⁴⁴, 1968, Ehrlich, 1981⁴⁵, 1996⁴⁶, Grogger, 1991)⁴⁷. Since these probabilities represent costs to criminals, their expected signs are negative. But ultimately the probability of being arrested depends on police performance.

Data and Methodology

First of all, I tried to locate Delhi among the Indian states and all 53 metropolitan cities of India. Then a district wise ‘Trend and Pattern Analysis’ of rape in Delhi is done. For this purpose data for last ten years (2003 to 2012) has been collected from ‘Crime in India’ (National Crime Records Bureau). Secondly, since the data provided by NCRB does not cover many aspects of crime such as the place of crime incidence i.e. whether it happened within the house premise or outside; It does not give any detail about the age of victim and offender, sex of the victim and offender; It does not give any information about the relationship between victim and offender; it does not give any clue about the motive behind the crime; It does not give the timing of the crime incidence i.e. whether it happened in the broad day light or evening or morning or late night; It does

⁴³ United Nations ECOSOC, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women*, E/CN.4/1996/53.

⁴⁴ Becker, G.S., (1968) ‘Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach’, *Journal of Political Economy*, 76 (2): 169-217.

⁴⁵ Grogger, J., (1991) ‘Certainty vs. Severity of Punishment’. *Economic Inquiry*, 29: 297-309.

⁴⁶ Ehrlich, I., (1996) ‘Crime, Punishment, and the Market for Offenses’. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 10(1): 43-67.

⁴⁷ Ehrlich, I., (1981) ‘On the Usefulness of Controlling Individuals: An Economic Analysis of Rehabilitation, Incapacitation and Deterrence’. *American Economic Review*, 71 (3): 307-322.

not give monthly data of crime. Hence I chose to do a content analysis of the data collected from a daily news paper.

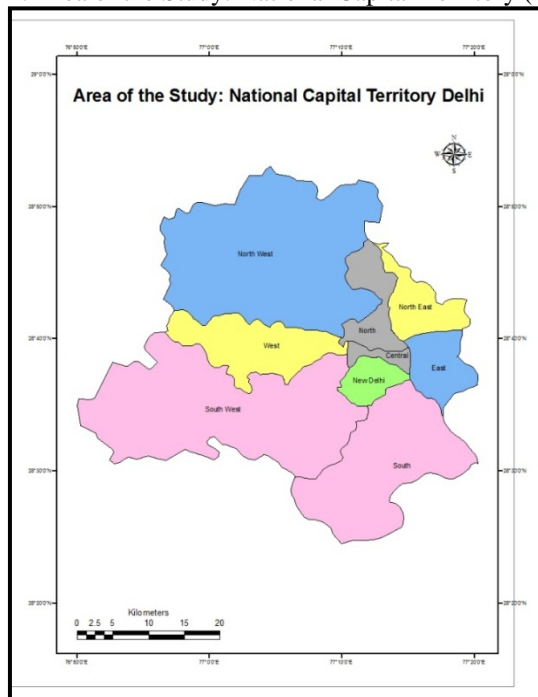
For the purpose of content analysis, ‘Times of India’ perhaps the most read news paper in Delhi is selected. Data is collected for three years 2011, 2012 and 2013. The main limitation of the study through the news paper is the missing information many times such as age of the offender, timing of the crime etc. and reporting of only those crimes which are sensational or news making e.g. murder, rape, kidnapping etc.

The table below is the format on which the content analysis is based.

CR IM E	PLACE OF THE CRIME			TIMING OF THE CRIME			SEX OF THE VICTIM & OFFENDER				AGE		RELATIONSHIP b/t VICTIM & OFFENDER							
	Loc atio n	Ho use pre mise	Ou tsi de	Ev eni ng	Ni gh t	D a y	Victim		Offender		Vi cti m	Off end er	Relati ve/ Famil y memb ers	Kno wn	Unkn own					
							M	F	M	F										

Data from a news paper has its own limitations like only sensational or say most heinous crimes get reported and more over all these crime are also get reported to the police. But one thing is very important about news paper content is that it covers other socio-economic and familial aspects of victim and offender which helps in understanding the motive, the caste system, peoples reaction, locality of the crime etc.

Fig. 1: Area of the Study: National Capital Territory (Delhi)



Findings and Discussion

Data was collected manually from the Crime in India (NCRB) and from the online version of the news daily 'The Times of India'. Locality or place or districts or sometimes only police station were also noted down and the entire news was also copied for further analysis when needed. It will be interesting to find out the vulnerability setting of the crime i.e. what the most vulnerable time is, who (age group) are the most vulnerable group and the most vulnerable place and location.

In order to situate India among world nations in terms of crime, here are some data which say that when the number of total rape incidences is concerned, India is third in the world but when it is calculated per lakh population, India is in better position. Now what about the Delhi's situation in India? According to 2013 statistics, New Delhi has the highest raw number of rape reports among Indian cities, while Jabalpur has the highest per lakh rate of rape reports. But we should not forget the fact that underreporting in India must be one of the highest keeping the social stigma and family honor in mind which determine the reporting.

Top 10 Countries of Rape Incidences	
USA	84767
South Africa	66196
India	22172
United Kingdom	15934
Mexico	14993
Germany	7724
Australia	6378
Sweden	5960
Russia	4907
Thailand	4636

Top Countries and India Rape Rate/lakh Pop)	
South Africa	132.4
Sweden	66.5
Jamaica	34.1
Bolivia	33.0
Costa Rica	29.8
New Zealand	29.6
Belgium	27.6
USA	26.6
Brazil	24.9
Norway	22.3
Finland	18.7
India	2.1

Source: UN Office on drugs and crime, 2012

According to the American Medical Association (1995), sexual violence, and rape in particular, is considered the most under-reported violent crime. Sometimes it goes up to or above 90%. When aware and educated societies like America has this much underreporting, just think about the India. According to another source, only 15% of the rapes are reported, while 12% of the attempt-to-rape cases are reported. With this data, it can be realized that more than half of the rape cases in the world are not reported. Who is to blame – the administration, the judiciary or the society as a whole?

A district wise trend analysis of rape all will show a clear picture of trend and pattern in Delhi. For this purpose data for last ten years (2003 to 2012) has been collected from ‘Crime in India’ (NCRB). Table below shows how the rape incidences have been taking place in Delhi. An overall trend is saying that total number of rape incidences every year has gone up in Delhi from 490 to 706. Most of the districts showed increasing trend but some showed a negative trend like New Delhi and North Delhi. Maximum increase has been experienced by South West and East Delhi. News papers also reported South West Delhi as new crime hub regarding crime against women especially rape, kidnapping.

At national level, crime against women to total IPC crimes over the last 5 years is going up which is 9.2%, 9.6%, 9.4%, 10.2% and 11.2% for 2009 to 2012 respectively. According to the latest 2013 data of rape, among 53 cities, Delhi has accounted for 21.4% of total such crimes followed by Mumbai (5.5%), Bengaluru (4.9%), Ahmedabad (4.6%) and Kolkata (4.5%). Among 53 mega cities, Delhi city has accounted for 29.4% of total rape cases.

Trend of Rape incidences in Delhi

RAPE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CENTRAL	20	27	20	17	22	30	28	20	16	31	70
EAST	37	62	59	61	73	73	52	47	55	90	210
NEW DELHI	8	8	6	6	7	3	6	16	2	5	33
NORTH	34	23	22	22	33	20	19	7	11	14	62
NORTH-EAST	53	67	106	93	89	32	47	51	69	78	178
NORTH-WEST	128	124	190	169	172	118	95	99	131	131	280
SOUTH	83	97	88	87	83	77	62	86	90	106	273
SOUTH-WEST	57	79	71	79	51	79	93	107	119	167	365
WEST	70	58	94	88	64	54	63	72	73	79	165
TOTAL	490	551	658	623	598	466	469	507	572	706	1636

Source: ‘Crime in India’, NCRB

Trend of Rape incidences in India

Year	No of Rapes in India
2009	21397
2010	22172
2011	24206
2012	24923
2013	33707

Source: 'Crime in India', NCRB

After the incidence of 16 December 2012 gang rape of Nirbhaya, the reporting of crime against women has gone up very significantly. For example NCRB reports 1623 rape cases in 2013 in comparison with 706 in 2012. Now 4 cases of rape are being reported every day. Table No 1.1 shows that there is an increase of 35.2% in the year 2013 over 2012. Nirbhaya incidence seems has emboldened many rape victims to come forward to report the crime. And perhaps police has also started reporting such heinous crimes more promptly under pressure from public, civil society, government and judiciary. Police also became more vigilant and gender sensitized afterwards.

News Paper Content Analysis of Rape

I did a content analysis in my M.Phil dissertation for the year of 2009 and What is most noticeable is this that 60% of total crimes against women were committed within the house premise. Half of the total female victims were found of age below 18 years. In case of rape, most of the rapes were committed within the house premise and all except two were committed by known offenders. The average age of the rape victims were found below 18 years whereas it is found 30 for rape offenders. This shows that women are not protected in their so called safest place 'home' even. When we divide the victims and offenders into male and female, a new picture emerges. Most of the male victims are concentrated in the age group of 30-60, but in case of female victims more than 70% are concentrated in the age group below 30 years (Chaudhary T.S. 2011)⁴⁸

A total 298 cases of rape got reported in last three years (2011, 2012 and 2013). Apparently when most of the cases go under reported, we must keep this fact in mind that number of cases reported in news paper reporting is less than the reporting at police station.

⁴⁸ Chaudhary T.S. (2011), 'Socio-economic Correlates of crime in Delhi-NCR'. Unpublished Dissertation Submitted to Centre for Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Number of Rape Cases Reported in TOI

Year	No. of Rape Cases Reported in TOI
2011	64
2012	76
2013	158
Total	298

Hence lot of limitations is there in content analysis. Nevertheless keeping the underreporting as constant, a generalization of criminality pattern can be drawn to same extent. It is visible that number of reporting has gone up consistently over the period. Year 2013 the reported cases just doubled because of the Nirbhaya case happened on December 16, 2012. This trend is seen similar in NCRB's reporting as well where 1623 rape case registered in 2013 as compared to 706 in 2012. This trend can also be explained as increasing awareness about reporting or may be higher number of occurrence.

Rape case Reported in Times of India for last three years (2011-11-13)

Nature of Rape	No. of Cases
Gang Rape	73
Incest Rape	30
Victims Below 18	179
Victims Below 10	68
Victims Below 5	38
Total Cases Reported	298

Let us see the nature of rapes published. It is apparent from the above table that about one fourth cases are of gang rape. This is something we should think about in very deeply that why gang rape takes place and what would be the motive behind it? It can be explained in many ways such as gang rape is power exertion in order to take an absolute control over the victim. It helps the perpetrators in threatening the victim, in blackmailing her. It helps rapists to make the act a planned success because otherwise it would not be easy for a single perpetrator to make this act possible easily when girls are becoming more aware and strong. Now women are challenging the male chauvinism mentally as well as physically.

Relationship Status between Rape Victim and Offenders

Relationship Status	No. of Cases
Incest	30
Relatives	42
Friends	27
known	230
Neighbours	41
Unknown	68
Total Cases Reported	298

Number of incest rape is rising. Even National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India has started collecting data in this category. This indicated a very grim situation which shows that very own family members and relatives are becoming dangers to women. Incest rape cases have increased by 36.7% from 392 cases in 2012 to 536 cases in 2013. It is to be noted that 52.2% of incest rape victims were in age group of 10-18 years. Report says that even no relation is exception now. Father, step father, brother, cousin, uncle and sometimes even son can be rapists above table clearly says that relatives, neighbours, friends and family members constitute almost 45% of total rapes. Other are husband's friend, teacher, father-in-law, landlord, fiancé, tantric, boyfriend, brother-in-law. Thus among all the rapes 77% rapists were found known to the victim. It must be much more because in 68 cases rapist is unknown to victim but on an estimate some of them would be known to victims but somehow they could not get traced.

India's NCRB data revealed that in 2012, 24,923 rape cases were reported across India. Out of these, 24,470 were committed by parents/family, relatives, neighbours and other known persons. This leaves us with a total of 453 cases of stranger rape. In essence, men known to the victim committed 98 per cent of reported rapes. This is a staggering figure. At national level, in most of rape case offenders are known to victims. During 2013, offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 94.4% of rape cases. It is to be noted 15 out of 35 States/Union Territories have reported 100% of such cases. Most of offenders were reported as neighbours accounting 33.9%. Parents/ close family members were involved in 1.7% of these cases whereas relatives were involved in 7.3% cases.

Another aspect the crime is age. Studies in abroad says that the rapist and victim belong to same age cohort (Radzinovicz (1957) and Amir (1971) but in India it is found different. here the average age of victims are found much more less than the average age of the perpetrators (Ahuja 1986). I found that average age of victims is 17.5 years while same is 31 years for the perpetrators. What is more noticeable is that when we look at the minor victim's age it is very low but the average age of rapists does not go low accordingly. Table below is showing that the average age of rapists is well above 25 even when victims are below 5 years of age. That means the most age group of women is 15-20 while most violent age group of offenders is 25-30.

Average Age of Rape Victims and Offenders

Average Age of Victims	Average Age of Offenders
Victims Below 5	26
Victims Below 10	29
Victims Below 18	29.5
All Rape Victims 17.5	31

Table below shows that one third rape cases took place within the house premise while two third occurred outside. The rapes committed within house premise are either incest or rapist is neighbor to the victim. Rapes within house premise infers that rapist knows the victim very well and he knows even the time when victim would be alone and there would be no chance of being caught. In comparison with rapes committed outside the home, the rape occurred within house premise are often well planned. This shows how geography of crime matters. Most of the cases were committed in vicinity of the victim's house this is perhaps so because the mobility of women/girls is very limited and it is near or around her locality.

Place and Timing of Rape Incidences

Place of Rape	No. of Cases
House Premise	90
Outside House	199
Not Known	9
Total	298

Timing of The Rape	No. of Cases
Day	152
Evening	43
Night	47
Unknown	56
Total	298

Table above shows that half of the incidences took place in broad day light. That means not only nights but even daylight is as scary as it could be. Usually in urban spaces potential victims are with their family members in the evening and night. At day time people are away from their homes due to their job and hence the chances of victimization are perhaps enhanced at day time. Girls are also out more on day time in comparison with evening or night.

Since in most cases the age of victims are below 18 years of age, it is quite understandable that rapes were committed when victims were found alone or something of that situation. And that is why minors were raped when they were playing outside the house or at the time of school off when parents are away for their job or so. Most of the neighbours and unknown rapists were found of low living standards. And most of the rape victims belong to middle or low class.

Conclusion

The picture emerging from the content analysis and the trend analysis is something very alarming in a sense that number of gang rapes and incest

rapes are very high. And above all now rapists are targeting minors so that the chances of their being caught can be minimized. So it is clearly visible that it is not dressing, it is not particular age which is responsible for this increasing menace but it is the male chauvinism which treats women as consumables, sex objects. A gender sensitization from the beginning is need of the hour. This was simple content analysis to show the current situation, so a deeper study could reveal the real causes and explanations behind this emerging trend.

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